

# LOPEZ WILL BE WATCHED

## Words of Filipino Reported to Generals.

WHEN Sixto Lopez arrives at Yokohama in the Gaelic he will find, if he is careful in observing his companions at all times, that he has a shadow. And if his observations are still acute when he goes on to his home, he will know that he never has been beyond the eye of an agent of the government. The absolute freedom of the language used by Lopez is what has caused the surveillance, and upon his discretion becoming more highly cultivated promises to rest his continued freedom.

The frankness with which Lopez has said that he would continue the fight for "freedom," and the revelation of his opinion that the Filipino would never be content with status as an American citizen, but must be made free in every sense of the word, brought upon him all the wrath of the people here who have been in touch with the feeling in the country at large over such utterances. There is not one of the officers of the United States government who has not felt that the continued freedom of the Filipino might mean that his talk would mean the loss of many lives of American soldiers in the Philippines, as the ignorant of his people are always ready to hang their faith upon any word, and go on fighting if any aid or comfort comes from a fellow.

The publication in the Advertiser of what Lopez calls "the only interview with me in Honolulu," in the issue of Monday last, was the last straw. The utterances therein were sufficient to arouse the ire of army and civil officers, and the result was a conference with United States Attorney Baird, at which all the points upon which action might be had were reviewed. It was decided there that while the sentiments of Lopez were clearly at variance with public policy, yet there was too great a chance that he would be released upon the inevitable writ of habeas corpus, if arrested, that it was decided that no action should be instituted here. But for the habeas corpus habit perhaps there would have been action taken at once.

With no means to prevent the would-be Filipino leader from going to his home, the attention of those who are responsible for the peace and prestige of the nation here was called to how to keep him from being dangerous when he reaches home. Major W. W. Robinson, Jr., the depot quartermaster here, decided that the authorities on the mainland should be kept informed of the utterances of the revolutionist, and so the mail tomorrow will carry full details of his interview and answers to questions submitted, which have appeared in the Advertiser. The letters are sent to Gen. B. M. Young, commanding the department of California, for the reason that from San Francisco the wires touch all parts of the world and before the Gaelic reaches Yokohama the agents of the United States will know to keep the leader under surveillance. That this will be done is certain, as there is a belief in the United States that the unguarded utterances of Lopez, who declares that he is opposed to fighting with armed resistance now, but that he hopes to keep up the contest, believing that the best friends of the Filipino, are in Boston, and in his childlike faith believing that the hub of the Union lies on the back bay, may again rouse his countrymen to action. Similar letters go to Gen. Chaffee at Manila.

Meanwhile Lopez thinks that he is going out to his own country to carry on a campaign of education in two ways. He will try and educate his own people that they may have a chance to compete on an intellectual basis with what he is pleased to term the "American invader," and wrest the control of the country from him, with the aid of Boston, and in addition to this home education he proposes to elevate the minds of the American people by means of series of letters from portions of his own country, which will be sent broadcast from the Boston organ of the Filipino enemies of the country. Through this means he hopes to bring the people of the country to a point where they will demand the giving of this archipelago to himself and his friends.

Accompanying Lopez is a friend who is on his way about the world, and who thus has the company of the Filipino to Manila, where he will be the guest of honor during a short stay in the islands. Mr. Fiske Warren is one of the leading business men of the city, and has been interested in public questions for many years. He was the first man in America to run an electric carriage through the streets, and an accident caused by the passing of his machine, brought about the first Massachusetts law providing that every vehicle free to use the streets should be hauled by animal power.

Commenting upon the stoppage of the automobiles here Mr. Fiske Warren said: "It is perhaps interesting to note that at the time when the automobiles here have been put out of commission, the company which has been operating such carriages in Boston should have gone out of business. The company there had an abundance of capital, the papers being for a corporation of \$25,000,000, and yet even with all the money that could be wished there was no chance to make the business pay at all. I was told that the reason for all this was that there could not be secured out of the storage batteries more than one-third of the efficiency which was guaranteed when the ma-

chines were built. I am informed that this was much the same trouble here, though the opinion has been advanced that the continuing hot weather has had much to do with the failure of the batteries. The Boston people said also that the streets were too rough and this had broken down the machines."

## WILL BURN HIM AT THE STAKE

### A Missouri Mob on the Trail of a Negro Fiend.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 28.—A special to the Star from Warrensburg, Mo., says: One of the most dastardly crimes ever committed in the borders of Johnson county was perpetrated last night at the little hamlet of Columbus, off the railroad sixteen miles north of here. Miss Mary Henderson, aged 40 years, was murdered in cold blood by Will Francis, a 22-year-old negro, after he had assaulted her. The crime was committed at the farm house of Chap Hyatt, Miss Henderson's brother-in-law, a prominent citizen and once a member of the State Populist Committee. Francis, who worked on Hyatt's farm, fled, but is believed to have been surrounded near the woods near Holden. The whole country is up in arms and it is believed that the negro will be burned at the stake.

Miss Henderson was a member of one of the best families in the country and made her home with her brother-in-law. Mr. and Mrs. Hyatt had gone away in the afternoon, leaving the lady alone in the house, except for Francis, who has been trusted for ten years. On their return about 10 o'clock in the evening they came upon the body of the woman in the yard. A bullet had pierced the skull, just above the left ear; black marks were upon the throat and signs of a desperate struggle were apparent. The alarm was given immediately and the Sheriff at Warrensburg notified. A posse of determined men left for Columbus a few minutes afterwards. Francis had fled before the posse was discovered and thereby proclaimed his guilt. Surrounding counties were notified and this morning a message came from Independence saying that a negro answering the description was being held there. A deputy was sent to Independence to identify him. One negro at Sedalia who answered the description came near being lynched but escaped by intervention of the officers. All of the negroes of the county are badly worked up and are keeping close to their homes in fear of the whites, who are wrought up to a high pitch of excitement. Francis shot a horse, which was standing in the yard, presumably to prevent its being used to follow him.

Information comes from Holden to the effect that Francis has been surrounded in a dense wood near there. That he will be burned at the stake upon sight, there is not the slightest doubt. A special from Odessa, in the next county north from Johnson, says that it is believed Francis is near there. Miss Henderson, it appears, lived long enough to tell the Hyatt family on their return of the assault and to make it plain that Francis was the assailant. The whole country around Odessa is up in arms, aiding in the search for Francis.

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## CHINESE MAKE NEW CLAIMS

### Fire Commission Gets More Work to Do—Contract Laborer Who Owned Hotel.

Sixteen new Chinese claims were filed yesterday, aggregating over \$40,000. One claim was for \$20,000, by Sing Lee, for a stock of merchandise.

Wing Man Yuen put in a claim for \$3,052.11, Ching Kee & Co. for \$4,803.85, and Cheong Yan Company for \$2,750.

Carlos O. Long filed a claim for \$3,500 for two buildings. The estate of Keiki put in a claim for \$2,300.

About sixty Japanese claims were heard by the court of fire claims yesterday.

R. Miyazaki testified that he lost \$1,192.40 by the fire. He said he had been running a hotel and shooting gallery, and before that he was working on a plantation under contract. On cross-examination it developed that he had borrowed the money to start the restaurant from his brothers, who were also contract laborers. He became a little mixed under the sharp questioning, and it developed that they had two or three different sets of brothers. This claim had already been cut down from over \$5,000 by the Japanese Consul.

## HILO TO HAVE NEW YEAR RACING

A race was to have taken place in Hilo last Sunday between Ferra and Merrill's Faust. The distance was six furlongs. Bob Burns is training the latter horse.

Socialist has been fired and blistered, and his leg is now said to be all right. An Olia racing man is reported to be willing to match Carter Harrison Jr. against Virgie A. at six furlongs, for \$1,000. The same man would like to have Aggravation in and make the match for \$300 a corner.

There will be racing in Hilo on Christmas and New Year's day, as usual. The Hilo Mercantile cup will be run for again. This trophy has to be won twice before becoming the property of any individual owner. Harry Evans' Billy McCluskey has one leg in the cup.

A cup, value \$150, will be hung up by the Hilo executive for a race between Weller and Socialist. There is a possibility that Weller may be raced on the San Francisco tracks this coming season.

A Japanese baby was drowned at Wailuku last Wednesday.

## SOUTH AMERICAN ROW MAY HAVE WIDESPREAD EFFECT

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—No official advice has been received respecting the insurrection in parts of Colombia and Venezuela since the brief report of the arrival at Colon of the gunboat Machias, but the officials are not disturbed by this absence of reports.

It may be stated in view of the report that our Government intends to intervene, that the Government will adhere strictly to its well-established rule of non-intervention. Nothing but an interruption of isthmian traffic, which the United States is pledged to keep open, or a threatened injury to American interests could induce the Government to interfere.

Fortunately the asphalt controversy is not now an active factor which would promise to sharpen the issue between the United States Government and thus complicate the differences arising out of the insurrectionary disturbances.

## REVOLUTIONARY FORCES MOVING

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—A revolutionary force of 2,000 men has pushed its way over the border from Colombia into Venezuela, says the Colon correspondent of the Herald. This force, the correspondent hears, is to aid in the overthrow of President Castro. When it is said, his downfall is accomplished, a similar plan will be followed in Nicaragua.

Trouble is imminent on both the eastern and the southern boundaries of Colombia. Troops have been rushed in both directions, and the frontiers of Venezuela and of Ecuador are lined with armed men, ready to advance at a moment's notice.

No secret is made of the threatening attitude of the Colombian authorities. They assert that the revolution here has been enabled to continue only by the aid of the Liberal Government of the neighboring republics, and that to insure peace at home it has become necessary to inaugurate a war of foreign conquest.

It is assumed here that Ecuador would join with Venezuela in any movement against Colombia—the two Liberal Governments standing united against

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## THE BOARD OF HEALTH

There was barely a quorum at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Health, and aside from the presentation of the monthly reports, very little was done. The members present were Drs. Sloggett and Moore, E. A. Mott-Smith, and Fred Smith.

Executive Officer Pratt read a petition from Kahula, a woman at Molokai, in which she asked that her husband be allowed to join her, as she was ill and needed his companionship. In her letter she stated that her hands were so sore that she couldn't do her housework and washing, and that she was unable to go after her ration. Action was deferred until after the visit of the board to Molokai.

The same action was taken in regard to a complaint from three lepers, of the fact that Superintendent Reynolds had diverted their water supply for two nights a week in order to irrigate the taro lands. Complaint to the superintendent, they said, had been made without result.

## TRIP TO MOLOKAI

The trip to Molokai is to be made in the James Makee, in which there is accommodation for thirty-five people. It was decided on motion of E. A. Mott-Smith, that aside from the regularly invited guests, preference should be given to fathers and mothers and sons and daughters of persons at Molokai. A list of twenty-three has already been prepared, and Dr. Pratt will pick twelve from the thirty-five applications on file. The boat will leave at 9 o'clock Friday evening.

The party as made up so far is as follows: Dr. Sloggett, E. C. Smith, E. A. Mott-Smith, Dr. Pratt, William Auld, Dr. McDonald, Dr. Pratt, E. G. Keen, Mr. Pinkham, J. A. McCandless, W. O. Smith, Judge Wilcox, Dr. Cofer, Dr. Oliver, J. D. McViegh, F. J. Testa, Advertiser, Bulletin, Republican, Star, Ka La O Hawaii, Aloha Aina.

## FOR JAPANESE TO COME HERE

### Imperial Government's Restrictions on Immigration to Be Removed.

VANCOUVER (B. C.), Aug. 27.—David Healey, United States Immigration Commissioner at this port, today received official advice from Washington that the Japanese Government intended shortly to authorize a new system of wholesale immigration to Hawaii and the United States. A few days ago the Japanese Minister at Washington, Kogoro Takahira, called upon the officials of the Immigration Bureau and informed them that the Japanese Government intended at once to change its recent policy of restricting emigration from the land of the Mikado. It is proposed immediately to allow a large number to leave as laborers on the sugar plantations in Hawaii and later for the United States.

The Japanese Minister was informed at Washington that no contract system could be put into force, but that good immigrants from Japan would be allowed in the States the same as from other countries.

D. J. Sullivan, convicted in San Francisco of the forgery of Police Judge Canbani's name to an order for bail money, has been sentenced to six years at San Quentin.

the conservative element in control here, and making counter charges of interference with their affairs and of fostering revolution.

There seems little doubt that the charges on both sides are well founded. The Liberals of one republic have lent a helping hand to their struggling brethren in adjacent territory and the Conservatives have retaliated in kind.

Colombia has, however, been the chief sufferer, as her revolution has already lasted nearly two years. It is estimated that from 25,000 to 10,000 lives have already been sacrificed, and the end is not yet, as the smoldering embers of revolt are coming into flame in a dozen sections simultaneously and the Liberals do not hesitate to announce that they are preparing to deal a final blow.

The Conservatives retaliate by declaring that they have vanquished every army that has been collected, and that there only remain a few bushwhackers who carry on a spasmodic guerrilla warfare, attacking corporal's guards, fleeing from larger bodies, robbing exposed stores and ranches and pillaging wayfarers.

## SITUATION IN COLOMBIA

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—The former Governor of the Department of Panama, Senor Facundo Mutes Duran, who is now in New York, in discussing the situation in Colombia, said that the rebels are a lot of vagabonds and that he was certain the Government would subdue the rebellion. He said that when he left Panama a few days ago nothing unusual was going on. He had not heard anything of the whereabouts of General Uribe Uribe. As for foreign warships he said they would have a moral effect, but there would be no necessity for landing marines.

Of Colombia's relations with Venezuela and her other liberal neighbors, Senor Duran says: "I do not believe that Venezuela will go to war with Colombia. President Castro has enough trouble at home. That Venezuela, Ecuador and Nicaragua have aided the rebels in Colombia there is no doubt. Naturally, if the three countries should unite in a war against Colombia it would be serious for us, but this will hardly happen."

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## COURT TO RETURN UNOSTENTATIOUSLY

### Prince Chun Does Not Like Germany's Etiquette of Expiation.

PEKING, Aug. 28.—An edict has been received announcing that it is the intention of the court to return unostentatiously to Peking. Their Majesties will give 100,000 taels as a farewell contribution to the distressed people of Singan-Fu and the surrounding district. The edict forbids any preparations being made for the reception of the court beyond repainting the roads.

It abates and refunds a year's taxes along the route that will be followed through the provinces of Shansi, Honan and Chihli. All the expenses of the journey will be paid by the Imperial exchequer. This is unusual, but accords with a suggestion recently made by Sir Robert Hart, director of the Imperial Maritime Customs.

## CHINA'S HUMILIATION

LONDON, Aug. 28.—A dispatch from Peking says:

A telegram has been received from Prince Chun stating that Germany has determined that he, when he is received by Emperor William shall bow three times, and that the secretary of the mission and other subordinates shall prostrate themselves, and knock their heads nine times on the floor, before the Emperor. The Chinese envoys here appealed to the German Minister to secure a change in this plan, but he replied that the arrangement had been made by his Government and he could not act.

## A LOCAL ITEM.

There are a great many of them. Every paper has its share. Statements hard to believe; harder to prove.

Statements from far-away places. What people say in New York. Public expression from California. Oft times good endorsement there. But of little service here at home. Honolulu people want local proof. The sayings of neighbors, friends and citizens.

Home endorsement counts. It is beyond dispute.

This is the backing that stands behind every box of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

Mr. John E. Bush of Punchbowl st., this city, is attached to the Hawaiian interpretation staff at the Supreme Court. He says: "I had kidney trouble, and, acting on the recommendation of a friend, who had tried your invaluable remedy, I got some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills at Hollister Drug Co.'s store. They were just as beneficial to me as they had been to my friend. It is well the virtues of these pills should be made known, for they really are an excellent medicine for kidney trouble."

This is only one case in hundreds right here in Honolulu—people whom you may know—people whose statements can not be disputed.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents per box, or sent by mail on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Remember the name—DOAN'S—and take no other.

## PROGRESS OF PUNAHOU

### Bright Outlook for the College Year.

"The outlook for our new year is very good," said President Smith of Oahu College. "There will be fifteen or twenty new students, not counting the members of the Preparatory, graduating class, and the indications are that we shall have more students than we had last year in every department of the school. Some of the new students are from the States, and they seem to be pleased with the announcements of courses contained in the new catalogue. We have had very strong recognition on the part of Berkeley and Stanford, on the basis of the re-organized courses of study, and we shall all try to maintain the advantage thus gained by consistent effort and methods throughout the school. At last the ground is broken for the new Preparatory building, to be located at Punahou. The building will be the most beautiful and best equipped Primary and Grammar School building in the Islands. It will accommodate, without crowding, about 400 pupils, will have all the modern conveniences for school work, including domestic science, manual training, etc. The work in domestic science and manual training will be carried on with temporary equipment, however, as we hope in another year to break ground for another building to accommodate this work for the entire institution. The new Preparatory building is to have, on the second floor, a large assembly room, with seating capacity of 600 to 1000. The contractor is under agreement to finish the building by the first of April, so we shall probably be able to use it for the last term of the year."

"The new teachers, Mr. Bailey and Miss Ridgway, have arrived, and they will doubtless undertake their work with great enthusiasm. The outlook for athletics is much brighter than we thought it would be. New material is coming in, and Mr. Bailey comes to us fresh from 'Varsity' track work. His ideas are good and up-to-date, and his work with the boys will be strong.

"In general, the work for the coming year will possess many features that will commend themselves to the public. The newness of the situation has somewhat rubbed itself away, and we hope to be free to do many things that lack of time and strength made it necessary to leave undone last year. More attention will be given to public exercises, lectures, entertainments of a wholesome sort, etc.

"But we DO need some new quarters for boys and teachers at Punahou!" The new Oahu College catalogue, which has just been published, certainly deserves more than passing attention, both because of the thorough and systematic form, in which exhaustive information concerning this institution has been given, and because of the neat and attractive make-up of this booklet.

It will be found instructive to peruse its pages to anyone who has special interest in Punahou, but not only this. Anyone who is interested in the problems of modern education will gain much of value by ascertaining how Oahu College is training young men and women, as well as boys and girls, to become good citizens. Perhaps the following passage, taken from this book, will show better than anything else what the aim of this institution is: "Oahu College is a Christian, though non-sectarian, school. While the courses of study are organized in accordance with the best educational standards of the times, the chief aim of the school is not intellectual attainment, but rather character, of that type essentially demanded by the Christian Gospel."

It will be well to bear this passage in mind while looking through the book, as it will be seen from both the description of the courses of study and from the general arrangements connected more especially with the life itself, that this idea is the red thread running through the whole plan.

After giving a list of the faculty, with a short sketch of previous positions and work of each, a very interesting historical sketch is given, covering the history of the college from its very earliest days. The beginning of this sketch, which gives the resolutions passed at the general meeting of the Sandwich Islands Mission May 12th to June 18th, 1841, is interesting. The rest of it, which is an extract from an address given by President Dole on the occasion of the dedication of Punahou Hall in 1896, gives the general outline of the history of the college since 1841.

The conditions for admission and excerpts from the college statutes are hereafter given, whereupon follows the prospectus of the courses of study. In this chapter will be found a fund of information on many educational subjects, and it will be seen from it that the college is fully on a level with the best institutions of its grade in the States.

The next chapter is devoted to more general information, the first section treating of the character of the institution and giving an explanation of its aims, as well with regard to the religious as to the intellectual side. Thereupon follows a description of the college grounds, the general surroundings of Punahou, and the climate there. The college bldg., art collection, scientific apparatus, library, boarding department, expenses, scholarships, etc., come next in the description, and the catalogue closes with a list giving the names of scholars. The splendid pictures, giving views of the scenery and different buildings, as well as interiors from the college, also deserve very favorable mention.

## NOTHING LIKE OIL.

"In dealing with man, remember that a spoonful of oil will go farther than a gallon of vinegar." The same may be said of children. There is nothing so good for children as the old-fashioned castor oil. However much they abhor it, it is their best medicine for disorders of the bowels. In the most severe cases of diarrhoea and dysentery, however, Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy should be given after the oil operates, and a quick cure is sure to follow. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Territory.

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Losing your hair? Do you bring out a combful each morning? Has it lost its natural brightness? Is it beginning to look faded and dead? Do you like this condition of things? Certainly not. Then stop this falling of the hair at once. Stop it before your hair is thin, short, and lifeless. Make your hair beautiful, glossy, silky, abundant.

## Ayer's Hair Vigor Is a Hair Food.

When your hair is well nourished it does not come out. 'Tis weak hair, starved hair, that falls. It's just so with thin hair, short hair, rough hair. Such hair needs feeding. This is why Ayer's Hair Vigor stops falling of the hair.

If your hair is gray, and you don't care to look at thirty as if you were sixty, then you should use Ayer's Hair Vigor. It always restores color to gray hair, all the dark, rich, beautiful color had when you were young.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

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Mr. A. J. Woodhouse, Fern Lodge, Cley-next-the-Sea, Norfolk, writes: "Last year Powell's Balm of Aniseed cured for me a very obstinate cough of some months' duration, which I feared would lapse into a pulmonary affection."

Mr. Lionel Brough, the eminent actor, writes: "I think it an invaluable medicine for members of my profession, and have always recommended it to my brother and sister artists."

In palace and cottage alike, Powell's Balm of Aniseed is the old and unexcelled Remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, NIGHT COUGH, INFLUENZA, &c.

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Oahu College will open September 16.